

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 135

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—  
ARTISTS.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and  
Broadway—MACEY'S NEW THEATRE.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Per-  
formances afternoon and evening.—JARTIN.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—WITCHES OF NEW  
YORK—MY FELLOW CLERK.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BALLET PAN-  
TOMIME OF HENRI DEPUY.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
av.—RICHARD III.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Brod-  
way—THE YOKES FAMILY—BILLS OF THE KITCHEN, &c.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street—  
LONDON ASSASSIN.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway—FOOT OF  
THE FAMILY—WANTED A FATHER, &c.MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
ARTISTS.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—  
JOAN OF ARC—FRENCH SPY.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway—Comic Vocal-  
ists, NEGRO ACTS, &c.TONEY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery—  
LONDON ASSASSIN, &c.IRVING HALL, corner of Irving place and Fifth  
street—GRAND CONCERT.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL  
CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—  
SURGEON AN ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

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## The British Ministry's Explanation of the Alabama Claims Difficulty—Is There to Be Any More Diplomatic Juggling?

The HERALD cable despatches to-day bring intelligence of the official explanation made last night in the British Parliament of the negotiations between the English and American governments in relation to the claims for indirect damages made by the latter in the case presented to the Geneva Conference. Mr. Gladstone was the spokesman for the administration in the Commons, and Lord Granville in the Lords. Their statements were, of course, identical. They set forth that on the 18th January of the present year it first became known to the Ministry that these constructive claims had been advanced, and on the 3d of February, sixteen days afterwards, Her Majesty's government protested that they were not within the scope of the Treaty of Washington, nor within the intention of either party thereto. To this protest Secretary Fish replied in April that "he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question," the tone of his despatch being "most courteous." Meantime, our Minister at the Court of St. James suggested as a course that would be acceptable to both nations an interchange of notes setting forth the views, terms and conditions whereon each would be willing to proceed to arbitration. This suggestion was accepted by England, and a correspondence was carried on between the two governments through the instrumentality of the cable. On the 9th of the present month the British Cabinet ascertained that a proposition for a settlement of the difficulties based on these negotiations, which had been submitted by President Grant to the United States Senate on the preceding day, was not in accordance with the English understanding of the brief cable despatch on which it was based, and so on Friday last, the 10th inst., a draft of a letter fully covering the views of the British government was submitted to Minister Schenck. This letter, although lengthy, was immediately telegraphed by Mr. Schenck to Washington entire, and, on the following day, last Saturday, our Minister informed Lord Granville—of course on the authority of official despatches from Washington—that the President had accepted and the United States Senate had entertained the English detailed propositions, which was regarded by the British Cabinet as almost equivalent to a ratification and a final settlement of the matter in dispute. All the information given of this last English proposal, however, was that it "sustained the position taken by the British government in the Queen's speech" at the beginning of the present session of Parliament. In the Commons the Ministerial statement was well received, and Disraeli, we are told, thanked the Premier for his statement, and declared that he should not seek to embarrass the government in its efforts to secure what all parties desire—an honorable and peaceful settlement of these difficulties. In the Lords the snappish and unhappy Earl Russell, who could not resist a suer at the United States, trusted that the question was "no longer one between the honor of the Crown and the re-election of President Grant;" while the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Richmond, both in the opposition ranks, expressed the hope that the new propositions of the English Ministers were unambiguous, as there had already been enough misunderstanding between the two parties to the controversy.

The cable report of Mr. Gladstone's speech is probably meagre, and it may be that the ministerial explanation was more full in detail than appears from the despatches. At present there seems to have been a singular slurring over of the negotiations or correspondence between the two governments from the 3d of February to the 9th of the present month. We can hardly believe that all the reply made by Secretary Fish to the dilatory protest of England against our case was that he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question, nor can we quite understand how Minister Schenck can have been officially informed on last Saturday from Washington that President Grant had accepted and the United States Senate had entertained the new English basis of settlement. Our surprise is increased when we learn from Mr. Gladstone that the English proposition fully sustained the position taken by the British government in the Queen's speech on the 7th of February last, which declared that the "large claims" included in the American case were "not within the province of the arbitrators." To "sustain" this position fully the American claims for indirect damages would have to be unconditionally withdrawn, and this we are confident is a settlement which no American administration would propose, no American Senate would confirm, and which the American people would never endorse. Indeed, we fail to find in the anxiously anticipated explanation of the British government any justification of the hope that the differences between the two nations were happily adjusted and the treaty saved, and the demonstration made yesterday in the executive session of the United States Senate when the correspondence in relation to our claims was laid before that body, do not seem to put any brighter aspect upon the difficulty. We believe that the shrewd and politic Disraeli at once discovered the insufficiency of the statement, and, with the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty in his memory, understood that cable congratulations and civil expressions do not always mean a successful unravelling of a difficult complication. He no doubt knows that another hitch in the negotiations would be instantly fatal to Gladstone's administration; that a refusal of the United States Senate to sanction even an indirect abandonment of our case would drive the liberal ministry from power as certainly and as speedily as would a complete yielding to the American demands; and he must have felt that there was nothing solid, substantial and positive in the explanation of the Premier, however handsomely colored and highly perfumed it may have been. The courteous remarks of the Tory leader were, in this view of the case, far more polite than the vaspishness of Earl Russell or the half-way protests of Earl Derby and the Duke of Richmond in the upper House. But then Disraeli has more brains and tact than all the peers of Great Britain put together, and he is unquestionably satisfied that, whatever result may be reached in the present difficulties, the popularity and power of Gladstone are for-

ever gone and the days of his rule are numbered.

The little that has been said by the British government forces upon President Grant and the United States Senate the necessity of at once laying all the details of the negotiations with England, from first to last, before the American people. Our citizens will now insist upon knowing, without delay, whether Secretary Fish had no better or stronger reply to make to the first protest of England against our case than an expression of his own personal opinion that the Geneva Tribunal ought to settle everything, and whether the last basis of settlement proposed by Great Britain, upon which the people of the United States were officially assured an honorable compromise could be made, actually sustained the position taken in the Queen's speech that the claims for indirect damages in the American case are "not within the province of the arbitrators." The correspondence was laid before the Senate in secret session yesterday, and an attempt was subsequently made to remove the injunction of secrecy, but it failed. The supposed main facts that appear in the correspondence are told in our special Washington despatches; but what the people require is an official publication of all the negotiations from first to last, including the new proposals of the English government. Their demand for information must be promptly complied with.

We must echo the expression of hope uttered by the opposition peers in the House of Lords—that there will be no more ambiguity in the official language used in these singular negotiations. There has been enough of juggling and double-dealing in the affair; now let us have a clear understanding, in plain, intelligible words, so that every person may know the exact position of the two nations. Englishmen and Americans need no subterfuge and quibbling in their dealings with one another, and they are tired of the tricks of professional diplomats. It is just as certain now as it ever was that the people of the United States will neither consent to abandon their case as at first presented to the Geneva Conference nor to withdraw the claims for indirect damages from the consideration of the tribunal. All Mr. Gladstone's smooth words will never make a settlement on such a basis an accomplished fact, and the sooner he understands it the better. His explanation will only serve to confirm Americans in their determination to ascertain the plain truth as to the position they occupy before any decisive step is taken by our government, and we insist that it is the duty of President Grant and the United States Senate to lay before the people at once the full details of all the negotiations that have taken place between the two nations, together with the new propositions for a settlement made by the British Cabinet and now under consideration at Washington.

## The Successful Eight-Hour Labor Strikes.

The great question of labor, which is quietly biding time to take its place among the great movements of the century, is presenting just now several instances of the success which attends the combinations of the toilers. People are likely to fall to sneering when they see, as in Connecticut, of late, that a Labor Reform candidate for Governor barely received a score or two of votes, and that his candidate for President is quietly snuffed out before he has time to make a speech. But the movement is not to be so easily disposed of for all time. It stands at present with its feet in the earth and its head in the clouds, plodding on as ever below and its brain full of vague Utopia above. As to broad, clearly-defined ideas, possible of application, it has none at present which could take up and rivet the attention of the whole people to their serious consideration. A great many lay this want of coherent, comprehensive plan at the door of its demagogue leaders; but its real cause will be found in the condition of the great body of labor itself. Like the Union forces in the beginning of the war, the army of labor is a badly drilled mob, impressive only in numbers, and just as little capable of taking or keeping a position against such a wary, organized foe as capital, for they have not thoroughly learned the use of their offensive arms, the "strike" and the ballot. In such a condition it is not wonderful that frothy creatures with a few catchwords such as equality, capital tyranny, revolution, and so forth, should by their loud-mouthedness be taken for their leaders. The word of discipline, however, goes on, and we are called upon from time to time to chronicle the results of their skirmishes with the enemy, recording a varying success. It can be seen at once that the process of organization, although limited to certain crafts, whose members are concentrated in numbers convenient for the purpose, is rapidly spreading; and, with the present rate of progress, it can be easily computed that many years will not elapse before the present "company" drill of the artisans has expanded into the brigade, division and army tactics on the most extended scale. In other words, the successful strike of to-day of a certain branch of labor will mean in the end hotly contested, peaceful ballot-box battles for the control of cities, counties and States, and, lastly, for the whole Union itself.

The New York painters' strike of last week for eight hours of labor and no reduction of wages was successful; the carpenters' strike, inaugurated yesterday on the same terms, will record its full success in a day or two. The bricklayers, it is understood, will strike next week, with the same object and with similar prospects. It will be observed that these three trades are at the base of the building interest, and their regulation of the times for "striking" evinces a bold and carefully prepared plan. They were aware that at the present season capital in this branch is screwed up with contracts and an attack would leave it no resource but surrender. The eight-hour legislation of Congress proved ineffectual in controlling private firms, and now labor steps in with its injunction and an understanding is instantly arrived at. It cannot be denied that the Eight-Hour law, although obtaining legally only on government works, has had considerable effect in paving the way for the present spread of the system to private enterprises. There is a certain fear among the weak-minded that, as labor learns its strength, it will become so overbearing as to become a tyranny upon capital; but as

labor progresses it will learn of itself the limit to which it can go without destroying its own means of existence. Capital may grumble as the giant feels his power and begins intelligently to exercise it, yet as it is necessary that capital must exist and act with a certain unconstrainedness, labor, secure in its might, can only maintain its position of watchfulness and conserve the advances it has gained. It has much ground to cover yet before that goal is reached, much drilling to undergo and much patience to exercise. The late and prospective victories of the building trades are something for labor to be joyful over, though they were simply achieved by a number of men saying to capital, "We will work eight hours if you wish; but if you think you can afford it we will not work at all." Capital preferred to save them from the sin of idleness.

## The Last New York City Charter—What the Governor Ought to Do.

The Palmer charter, as it is called, which passed the Senate and Assembly last week through the concurrence of the Senate in the amendment inserted by the Assembly in regard to sectarian appropriations, is still in the hands of Governor Hoffman, and it is not yet known what action the Governor may decide to take upon it. As a whole it is a far better law than the charter of the Committee of Seventy, because it does not seek to make a questionable experiment in government upon a city of over a million of inhabitants, and because it places the real executive power where it properly belongs, in the hands of the chief executive officer of the municipality. Probably it is not altogether a bad law, although it certainly contains some provisions that might be materially improved. If it had been introduced early in the session, maturely considered in the Legislature, properly discussed and understood by our citizens, judiciously amended and passed without haste, it might have been made acceptable to the people of the metropolis. But it came suddenly into existence on the final disappearance of the cumulative scheme, was pushed through both houses almost without debate, patched up in a hurry and sent to the Executive chamber just as the session is happily about to close. Scarcely a citizen of New York knows anything about its provisions; certainly few of our people are sufficiently conversant with its details to vote intelligently for officers to be elected under it; and should it become a law in a few days by the approval of the Executive, we shall be called upon to choose in less than two weeks the men who are to be entrusted with the duty of carrying it into operation.

Under these circumstances, independent of any faults there may be in the law itself, we regard it to be the plain duty of Governor Hoffman to veto the bill without further hesitation. It would be worse than a blunder, it would be a crime, to force upon the great metropolis whose prosperity is so closely identified with the interests of the State and of the nation, a hastily enacted charter, and to compel the people to elect officers under it before they understand its provisions or have an opportunity for deliberate action. It would afford corrupt men, who are banded together in the ties of common interest and who are always prepared for a united movement, an undue advantage over honest, independent citizens, who have a stake in the good government of the city, but who need time for consultation and organization. An election forced upon us on the last day of the present month would almost assuredly be carried by the worst class of voters. There is, besides, no immediate pressing necessity for any further change in the city government, and in little more than five months the people will have the opportunity to elect new municipal rulers under our present charter. In the meantime the finances of the city are in safe keeping, all agree; the departments are in the hands of men placed in power through the influence of the reform movement; the Board of Aldermen are reformers and no interests will suffer by the postponement of an election for Mayor until next November. On the other hand, the city might be seriously injured by any interference with the work of the present Dock Commissioners, who have undertaken a comprehensive plan of river improvements that will materially advance the progress and prosperity of the city, and in connection with the great improvements at Hell Gate will work a complete revolution in the business aspect of the metropolis. If their plans are allowed to be carried out without interference or hindrance New York will be put forward a quarter of a century on the high road of its manifest destiny in less than three years. We shall have a system of dockage unequalled in any city of the world, and two splendid business streets reclaimed from the rivers, running nearly the entire length of the island on both sides, giving ample room for magnificent warehouses and wholesale establishments, and affording facilities for the construction of viaduct railroads, at comparatively trifling cost, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, along the North and East Rivers. No benefit the new high pressure charter could confer upon the city would compensate for any interruption of the comprehensive plans of the present Dock Commission; and should the bill be vetoed, as it ought to be, we shall call upon the Comptroller imperatively to carry out the law in relation to the Dock Commissioners and not to interpose any technical or narrow-minded personal objections to the liberal appropriations they are entitled to claim and which the grand and valuable character of their work demands.

These are some of the reasons for which we call upon the Governor to veto the Palmer charter. The government of the city of New York is of too much importance to be placed at the mercy of a law passed at railroad speed without proper consideration, and of officers elected at ten or twelve days' notice by voters who are ignorant of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon those for whom they are called upon to cast their ballots.

THE REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR CASEY.—The President, we notice, has requested the resignation of Mr. Casey, the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and of his deputy, Mr. Herwig. It is generally known that General Casey is a brother-in-law of the President, and this action, consequently, shows that General Grant is ready to remove his relations from office when the interests of the public service require it. Though the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the affairs at New Orleans have not made a report implicating General Casey, the President has thought

the character of a portion of the testimony required a change in the officers at the Custom House. The conduct of General Grant in this case will be approved by the public, and will go far to silence the enemies of the President, who are incessantly charging him with nepotism.

## The Cotton Claims in Washington.

There seems to be no end to the agitation over and difficulty of finding a way of settling the cotton claims against the government. These claims, in one form or another, have been before the departments, the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court and both houses of Congress ever since the war closed. It appears there is a fund of about twenty-five millions of dollars in the Treasury, which is held in trust for the claimants, though ten millions of that is barred, it is said, by statute of limitation. An effort has been made in Congress, by an amendment to the Deficiency bill, to lock up this money in the Treasury, and thus to leave the judgments of the courts in favor of the claimants unsatisfied. The Committee of Conference of the two houses proposed to abandon this amendment, but the House was not willing to yield. The middle arises from the want of a due sense of justice on the part of some of the members, from the old bitter feeling against everything connected with the South, and from the insatiable lobby which has connected itself with the cotton claims. Injustice is done to a great many worthy, loyal and suffering people in consequence. There ought to be little difficulty in deciding whether a loyal citizen's cotton was taken by the government or not. The government has no right to withhold the money it has received for the cotton of loyal citizens. Let us hope justice will be done in all cases, and that this troublesome matter may be removed from Congress to the courts, where it belongs.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Eustace M. Martin, of London, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Gordon, of the Royal Navy, has arrived at the Brevoort House.

Colonel W. Yates Sellock, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Republic, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, has quarters at the New York Hotel.

A Committee of the Common Council of Pittsburg is at the Grand Central Hotel.

O. S. Wims, of Dunkirk, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Homar A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, ex-Secretary of State, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel G. Thomas, of Nicaragua, has arrived at the New York Hotel.

De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Oscar G. Sawyer, an old New York Journalist, yesterday arrived at the Hoffman House from Salt Lake City, where he has been for some time conducting a paper.

Baron de Smirnov, of Russia, and his bride, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Baron is an attaché of the Russian Legation in Munich, Bavaria. He was formerly stationed in Rio Janeiro, and there met the lady to whom he was wedded in St. Louis a few days ago, and who is the daughter of Henry T. Blow, late United States Minister to Brazil.

The new Commission from Japan yesterday arrived from San Francisco at the St. Nicholas Hotel. It is composed of Shogei Koyanari, Toshida and General George B. Williams, as special Commissioners, and six attachés or secretaries, whose names are Otori, Yoshida, Mianai, Honda, Tagaki, Takaki. What its mission is as yet unknown, but from the facts of its chiefs being officials of the Treasury Department of Japan it is surmised that the object of its visit is in some way connected with financial matters. General George B. Williams, one of the Commissioners, is the only foreigner upon whom such a place has been conferred by the Japanese government. His abilities are of a high order, else he could not so readily have overcome the reluctance to honor other than natives, which, with all her new-found liberality, Japan has yet retained. The General was until last December connected with the Internal Revenue Department at Washington but resigned to accept the place of Counselor to the Japanese Minister of Finance, Yohsida, the dominant colleague of General Williams, is the Vice Minister of Finance of Japan, and a cultured gentleman of pronounced ability. He has graduated from colleges in this country and England, and has travelled through a great part of the world, thereby disciplining his mind to liberality and discernment. Otori, the First Secretary of the Commission, is quite a noted character in Japan. During the civil war he was a devoted adherent of the Tycoon, and so determined in his opposition to what he considered the ancient ideas of the Mikado's party, as contrasted with the somewhat liberal ones of the Tycoon, that he was imprisoned for two years after his surrender. Upon his release he discovered how completely the Mikado's ideas had revolved, and their liberal tendency suited him he gave evidences of loyalty and was rewarded with his present position. Last evening the Commission left the St. Nicholas Hotel for a steamer bound for this city within a week. Before its departure a HERALD attaché conversed with General Williams, and elicited that from the results of his observations he considered that the Japanese are rapidly progressing toward an entire divestment of those principles by which they have been so long pent up. He said:—"Every Japanese is eager to be instructed in the ways of the outside world." The General also asserted that the isolated position of Japan, cheap labor and her great mineral resources will eventually make her the Great Britain of the East in a manufacturing sense.

Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded with the élite of our Irish citizens, male and female, who had assembled to listen to the eloquent Dominican monk, Father Burke, who lectured on the "Life and Character of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator." The boxes were filled with elegantly dressed ladies.

## THE DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

The annual election of this association was held yesterday and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, S. L. M. Barlow; Treasurer, C. K. Mason; Secretary, C. S. Bernard; Trustees, Wm. C. Alexander, James Boyce, W. R. Travers, D. Kingsland and John Broadgum; Directors, W. J. Florence, F. Chippendale, J. H. Stoddard, H. Isherwood, William Davidson, John Moore, William B. Harrison, W. R. Dunham, F. S. Chauriau, C. W. Condit, A. Gross, T. G. Hind, T. E. Morris, D. Whiting and D. C. Anderson. The financial statement for the year shows the amount of expenditures have been \$3,088 of the receipts \$4,925 45, leaving an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$1,837 45. The number of claimants on the bounty of association is sixty, and the amount of stock held is \$3,147 27.

## STABBING AFFRAY IN A LAGER BEER SALOON.

About six o'clock on Sunday night Carl Watz, of 47 Sullivan street, and Bernard Ammon, of 273 Sullivan street, both shoemakers, met in the lager beer saloon 49 Sullivan street. An old grudge existing between them they renewed their abuse of each other, which terminated in Ammon drawing a shoe-knife and ripping open the calf of Watz's leg, inflicting a severe and painful wound, from the effects of which he is at present confined to bed. Ammon was arrested yesterday by Officer Hickey, of the Eighth precinct, and upon being arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, denied the charge, but was committed to the city prison, where he was confronted with Watz, who upon being confronted with Ammon, fully identified him as the party who had stabbed him.

## MINERS' RIOT IN MICHIGAN.

Appeal of the Sheriff of Houghton to the Governor for Military Aid—The Situation Alarming.

Detroit, May 13, 1872.

Bartholomew Shaw, Sheriff of Houghton county, telegraphs to Governor Baldwin that the rioters at Calumet and Hooch copper mines have rescued the prisoners taken from them, and that the situation is alarming, and asks that more than one company of troops be sent him. The company of 100 regulars under Major Kinzie which left here Sunday morning on the steamer Atlantic were detained upwards of twenty-four hours by the steamer getting aground in the St. Clair River. Should the disorder increase, a company of State troops will be sent to the scene of the difficulty.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Steinway Hall.

The farewell concert given by Señor Sarasate last night at this hall was worthy of the reputation which he has achieved in this country. Great care was used in making the selections; but, however much they deserved praise from an artistic point of view, we fear they were rather above the taste of the assembled audience. It was evident, from the vacancies that were visible on the floor of the hall, that these concerts were somewhat *centrante* to the general public. We missed the inveterate opera and the classics of the American element most marked. However, the talent of the audience were foreign, with here and there a few unmistakable native faces, just enough to break the monotony. Monday, May 14, at 8 o'clock, a duo on themes from "Don Giovanni," by Miss Maria Kreis and Señor Sarasate. The execution was excellent, and at once established the position of the duo in the good graces of the audience. Miss Goumen, a contralto of remarkable richness of voice, sang Balfe's "I'll Tell You," in French, with much feeling, displaying high, solid culture in the management of her voice. Miss Corradi rendered successfully Bachauer's grand aria, "Faust," containing a beautiful and executed in a brilliant style a fantasia from "Der Freischütz," and, in response to an enthusiastic encore, played "St. Patrick's Day," with variations, displaying magnificent pianistic skill. The duo of Messrs. Chapin, Pitow, Prume, Thomas and Mendelssohn completed the programme.

## Opening of the Thomas Concert Season.

When the long summer evenings come and wearied Manhattan looks for some cool, pleasant spot in which to while away the sultry hours, the announcement of the charming musical soirees at Central Park Garden, given by the unequalled orchestra of Theodore Thomas, is welcome to all. Summer after summer these concerts have been the attraction, *par excellence*, for amusement-loving people, and one may see there on an evening the same class of audience as patronizes the Italian opera and the Philharmonic concerts during the winter. A long line of carriages passes by the entrance of the garden, as in Irving place on a gala night, and a *modeste* may derive instruction from the elegant toilets that make up a large proportion of the visitors. These toilets will be enhanced this season by the magnificent full-length portraits that decorate the walls and the grandeur of the hall. Mr. John Koch, the proprietor, has added considerably this summer to the beauties of the hall and garden, and has made lavish preparations to accommodate the fashionable class of people that attend the concert.

But the music is, after all, the crowning feature at Central Park Garden. Mr. Thomas has brought, by constant practice together in every work worthy of a musician, by a profound acquaintance with all the arcana of the divine art, by a rigid discipline and command over the artists beneath his baton, a grand and brilliant orchestra, the neighborhood of fifty, to a degree of perfection of